THE [Numb. 671.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, *March* 16, 1758.

Remainder of the ESSAY *on the Means of Improving the Trade of* MARYLAND, *begun in our last.*

SECTION III.

OUR Considerations, with Respect to the Ports abovementioned, have been hitherto confined to the Influence they would have on the TOBACCO-TRADE: We shall now endeavour to shew the good Effects they would produce in every other Branch of our Commerce; and, as we proceed, shall occasionally touch upon some other Advantages attending them.

I. FIRST then, such a Regulation would render this Colony superior to any other in the GRAIN-TRADE.

THERE are now in *Maryland*, exclusive of the white Females, about 40000 Taxables, *i. e.* Persons above the Age of 16, of whom about 15000 are Slaves; who, all together, according to the Rules of political Arithmetic, may be reckoned equal to 60000 Working Hands; not including such, whose Circumstances set them above the Necessity of common Labour. Of these, 24000 would be sufficient for the TOBACCO-BUSINESS; and if, of the Residue, 18000 only were to be employ'd in raising of WHEAT, and each of these would only make 120 Bushels to send abroad, the whole would amount to above double the Quantity of Labour that has been ever exported from *Pennsylvania* in any one Year, as will appear from the Accounts of it's annual Exports published there.

PENNSYLVANIA has but one navigable River, and therefore but a few of the Inhabitants can have the Benefit of Water-Carriage; and the rest of them being settled at a considerable Distance from the Capital, who must transport their Produce thither by Land, which is an intolerable charge on bulky Commodities, are therefore obliged to run upon coarse Manufactures to cloath themselves; and so they raise very little more for Exportation than what barely furnishes them with Rum, Sugar, and Salt; and in many Places, their Care hardly extends beyond the last Article.

THE Disadvantage that *Pennsylvania* lies under, in Point of Water-Carriage (an Inconvenience that we are not subject to), is the reason that it's Exports are so small in proportion to the Number of the Inhabitants, said to be many more than here: But the Settlement of their Merchants in one Place, where the Planters are always sure of ready Money for their Produce, and the Vessels are never delayed, is the Advantage they have over us, which enables them to carry away a Trade, in which, with a like Advantage, and but with the fourth Part of our Numbers, we might, and certainly would do twice as much as they, with their united Forces, possibly can; for it is through the Want of such an Encouragement only, that we now idle away above half our Time.

EXCEPT TOBACCO, the Produce of our Plantations is generally of very little Worth. Those who come here to purchase our Wheat are a long Time in collecting it, while their Vessels lie at a great Expence, and therefore they can afford to give us but a Trifle for it; which, were it not for the Lure of some *West-India* Commodities, we should intirely neglect beyond our own Consumption.

But if a fix'd Market was opened for our Wheat, we should get much more by it than the Planters in *Pennsylvania* can; for the Expence of carrying the Commodity by Land to *Philadelphia*, is from many Places as great as the Charge of making it; and therefore, tho' we should have but an equal Price with them for our Wheat, we would nevertheless receive a great deal more for our Labour than they do. Besides we should then be sure of selling our Produce for ready Money, which we might lay out with whom we please, and for what suits us best. Such Incitements to Industry as these would soon rouze the most Indolent amongst us out of their Lethargy.

WERE two Ports established, one on each Side of the Bay, only with a View to the TOBACCO, they would in Time draw the GRAIN-TRADE thither: But if the Commodity was to be carried to Magazines in the County where transferable Notes should be given for it, and from thence transported to the principal Ports; *Maryland* would immediately become the greatest Mart for Grain in *America*.

THESE Notes might be given with less Inconveniency for Wheat, when it is weighed, than for Tobacco; this being very variable in it's Quality, and that not. The Advantages flowing from them are so great, I need not scruple to affirm, that since the Invention of Money, Trade cannot boast of a more useful Discovery.

II. THE Establishment of these two Ports would soon enable us to carry all our Produce abroad in our own Bottoms.

THE great Resort of Shipping to these Places would immediately draw many Ship-Carpenters to settle there, for the Profit that is got by repairing, which is a very considerable Article in the commercial World; and thus the great Delay the Vessels now often meet with here on that Account, would be avoided, and the Expence much lessened, which would contribute to bring down the Price of the Freight.

BUT these Ship-Carpenters being drawn together, would soon be employed in Building. We have with the Timber the other chief Principals, Hemp and Iron, amongst ourselves, in the greatest Perfection, and lying upon the Water. To all other Ship-Yards on the Continent, some of these heavy Materials are either transported from abroad, or come loaded with a heavy Expence, occasioned by the Land Carriage. We might therefore fit out Ships with much less Labour, and consequently cheaper than any other Colony in the *British* Dominions.

IF 42000 of our People should be employed in raising of GRAIN and TOBACCO, there would be 18000 remaining, a Number sufficient, not only to Build and Man whatever Vessels our Produce might require to transport it abroad, but also to manufacture great Quantities of Hemp and Iron for Exportation besides.

III. THUS we should not be obliged to run all upon one Commodity, that may be overdone, and for which every Man's Land cannot be fit; but each of us might apply himself to that Article for which the Quality of his Soil is best adapted, or for which he might find the greatest Call; and thus there could be no Danger of our answering the Quantity of TOBACCO, in a greater Perfection than the Amendment of it's Quality may enlarge the Demand for it.

IV. THESE two Ports would in a few Years rise up into great Cities; but without such a Regulation, none of us that are now alive can expect to see any considerable Town in *Maryland*.

THE several Places laid out for Towns, of which there is one or more in each County, being all on navigable Rivers, are generally equally well situated for Commerce; and therefore a Town in one County cannot draw to it much of the Trade of another. Now a Town must owe it's Existence and Support either to Trade, or to Manufactures.

As to Manufactures, we have very little of them, and shall have Occasion for less after an Inspecting Law; for that will enable us to purchase more, even of the coarsest Sorts that come here from *England*, with the Produce of our Labour on TOBACCO, than we can with the same Labour make them ourselves. But I would not insinuate, that Women and Children, and such weak Hands, should not be employed in spinning and working up our Wool and Flax for ordinary Use; for unless they are so exercised in filling up their vacant Time, the greatest Part must remain in a State of Idleness, which has the worst Influence on the Morals of both Sexes, when they grow up. It would even be an Advantage to *Great-Britain*; for as it would remove no Hands from the Field, it would be the Means of increasing the Consumption of the finer Sorts of Goods, for which Workmen get the best Wages. But such Manufactures as are carried on by private Families for their own Use, and only to fill up vacant Time, can be of no manner of Support to our Towns. They must therefore rise by Trade, or not at all. Now as to our Trade, which consists in exchanging our Produce for *British* Wares, and some *West-India* Commodities, three or four good Stores in every County would suffice.

WHEN the People grow numerous, and come to want Territory, so that all cannot be employed in Agriculture, the rest must necessarily betake themselves to Manufactures, for Want of other Business; and then, and not 'til then, these Towns will be considerable. But Posterity will reap an infinite Advantage, from the wise Precaution of their Ancestors in laying them out; as it will oblige them to build in the most commodious Situations, and in a regular beautiful Manner.

OUR many Rivers are now, and will be for several Ages, an insuperable Obstacle to the Growth of any great Place of Trade, while it is left to shift for itself, unassisted by the Legislature: But under the Regulation proposed, those very Rivers, as they all run into the finest Bay in the World, would soon raise two Ports, one on each Side of it, into much greater Places of Trade than *Philadelphia*; for as there is little Difference in the Expence of carrying Goods seventeen or seventy Miles by Water, the remotest Plantations would find very near the same Advantage in sending their Produce to one or other of the Capitals as the nearest: And therefore, every Man in the Province might equally contribute by his Labour to the Exports, which would then be four Times more from each Port, than they can possibly amount to from *Philadelphia*.

Lastly, THESE two Ports would soon become the Seats of Learning, as well as of Commerce. There Academies should be established; for the various Branches of Science requiring many different Professors, they cannot all be supported with a Decency suitable to their Characters, but by a great Number of rich Pupils, which a trading City can never want. *Athens* was the Center of the Commerce, as well as of the Literature, of antient *Greece*.

BESIDES, without the Advantage of a learned and polite Conversation, which a wealthy populous Town will always furnish, the Knowledge derived from Books is often very crude, and generally more troublesome than ornamental or useful. *Letters*, says the wise Lord BACON, *do not sufficiently teach their own Use; but that is Wisdom, beyond and above them, gained by Observation.*

THUS I have endeavoured to make it appear (and I hope it does, with the Light and Evidence of an Axiom), that the Execution of this Scheme, than which none was ever more simple, or less complex, would not only introduce Riches, but also Learning and Politeness, amongst us in a short Time.

THO' every Member of Society is immediately interested in the good or ill State of it's Trade; yet there are none so much affected by it as the Landholders. Take a View of the Globe, and you will find, that on every Part of it they are rich or poor according to the Nature and Extent of the Commerce carried on amongst them; which, therefore, demands their particular Attention,

tention, wherever they have a Share in the Legislature.

THE proper Business of Merchants is, to buy as cheap, and to sell as dear, as they can; and so they have little Occasion to trouble their Heads with the Theory of Commerce: Yet, if they were acquainted with the Subject, it would be imprudent to rely blindly on their Advice; for they may, and often do, gain by a Trade that is ruinous to the Country they reside in. From all which I conclude, that in every Society, where the Bulk of the Property is in Land, the Proprietors of it are the only fit Persons to watch and regulate the Motions of Traffic.

THE End of this Essay will be fully answered, if, by any Hints in it, the landed Gentlemen of this Province should be led to consider the Nature and Genius of Commerce, a Study as delightful in Speculation, as it is useful in Practice; for then they would soon fall upon the properest Measures of improving their natural Advantages of Soil and Situation, which are greater, much greater, than any other People that we have seen, read or heard of, enjoys. Moreover, they should consider, that Liberty has not a greater Friend than Trade; for even in an arbitrary Government, where that happens to flourish, the Administration stands corrected by it.

To conclude, as I think it must appear visible in every Part of this Work, that the Writer had no other Object in View than the Prosperity of *Maryland*, as connected with the Interest of his Mother Country, he makes no Doubt, but that the involuntary Errors he may have committed will be censured with Candour; and therefore, any further Apology for them seems unnecessary.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary, December* 30.

BERLIN, *December* 10.

An authentic Relation of the March of the Prussian Corps, since the Battle of Weissenfels, out of Saxony into Silesia, till after the Battle of Lissa, which the King gained, on the 5th of December, 1757, over the Grand Austrian Army, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and Marshal Count Daun.

AFTER our Troops had pursued the Army of the Empire as far as Erfurth, and that of the French to Querfurth, it was resolved to march to the Relief of Schweidnitz, which was besieged by General Nadasti. The King set out from Leipsig on the 12th of November, with 19 Battalions and 28 Squadrons. Whilst this Corps was marching towards Lusatia, Marshal Keith got into Bohemia thro' the Defile of Passberg. He took, at Leutmeritz, a considerable Magazine, which the Enemy had there, set Fire to the Bridge over the Elbe, and marched on towards Prague. We continued our March with great Diligence. Upon our coming to Grossen-Hayn, we received the disagreeable News of the Surrender of Schweidnitz. General Marshall was easily drove out of Lusatia; and the Corps which the King commanded, got, on the 24th, to Naumburg upon the Quiess. We heard there, that, on the 22d, there had been an Action between Marshal Daun, and the Prince of Bevern, which, it was said, had ended to our Advantage; but, the next Day it was known that Bevern's Army had been forced in it's Entrenchments, and had retired to the other Side of the Oder; and, soon after, that the Town of Breslau had surrendered. We made forced Marches, and, on the 28th, got to Parchwitz, near the Oder, where our Van-guard surprized a Detachment of 1600 Austrians, 50 of which were killed, and 150 made Prisoners. The Prince of Bevern's Army had crossed the Oder at Glogau, and joined us the Second of December. On the Third the Troops rested, having been greatly fatigued with the tollsome Marches they had made. On the Fourth we marched to Neumarck, where we made 600 Prisoners, most of them Pandours or Hussars. We heard that Prince Charles had left Breslau with his Army, that he had advanced beyond Lissa, that his Right Wing was covered by the Village of Niepern, and his Left by that of Golau, with the Rivulet of Schweidnitz in his Rear. The Army marched on the 5th very early in the Morning: Our Van-guard met the Enemy near the Village of Born, consisting of two Regiments of Hussars, and the Saxon Dragoons; attacked them, drove them back to their own Camp, and took six Officers and about 300 Men Prisoners. As soon as our Army had got to the high Grounds, it was resolved to attack the Left of the Enemy. We extended ourselves to the Right as far as the Rivulet of Schweidnitz. The Attack began in a Wood, where the Enemy had posted some Infantry, and which however we soon forced. The Enemy, who found themselves turned, were obliged to change their Position. They had left the Post that covered them, which put them under the Necessity of taking precipitately the first Posts that came in their Way, in order to prevent our taking their whole Army from one Wing to the other. They posted some Brigades of Foot on an Eminence that lay behind the Wood, which was attacked by our Right, and carried, after an obstinate Resistance. The Enemy formed a new Line, near the Village of Leuten, where they defended themselves with great Bravery, but where we forced them. Then the Cavalry of our Right charged that of the Enemy, and beat them, but were checked by the Enemy's Cannon firing upon them with Cartridge Shot. Our Cavalry, however, recovered themselves presently, fell upon the Enemy's Infantry, and made a great Number of Prisoners. During all these different Attacks, the Right of the Austrian Cavalry and Infantry came up; our Left of Cavalry charged that of the Enemy, and broke them; after which the Regiment of Bareut attacked the Austrian Infantry, which was posted on an Eminence in the Rear, at the same Time that the Left of our Infantry attacked them in Front. The whole of this Corps of the Enemy was entirely broke, and the King pursued them as far as Lissa. The Action began at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, and ended at Four. If Day-light had lasted another Hour, their Defeat would still have been greater.

On the 6th we pursued the Imperialists as far as Breslau. The 7th we invested the Town, and all the necessary Dispositions have been made to besiege it. The same Day General Ziethen was detached with a large Body of Cavalry and Infantry in Pursuit of the Enemy. He soon after took above 3000 Waggons of their Baggage and Provision, some Cannon, and a prodigious Number of Prisoners. He is still at their Heels. The Austrians are marching towards Olmutz, without it's being yet possible to know whether they are taking the Road to Schweidnitz or to Moravia. We have taken in this Battle 291 Officers, amongst whom are the Lieutenant-Generals Odonel and Nostitz, the Colonel Count Brown and others, of which a List will be given as soon as Time permits. The Number of Prisoners taken in the Battle, and in the Pursuit, amount to Twenty one Thousand Five Hundred Men. We have besides taken 116 Pieces of Cannon, 51 Colours and Standards, and 4000 Waggons of Ammunition and Baggage. We reckon on our Side 300 killed, and 2300 wounded. We have not lost any General, except Major-General Crokow, of the Dragoons, who was wounded and taken when our Cavalry were first repulsed. The Officers and even the common Soldiers have behaved to Admiration in this Battle.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Army, to a Friend at Stade, dated Altenbergen, December 16, 1757.

"Marshal Richelieu makes War as an Incendiary. At the Approach of our Army, he caused the Suburbs of Zell to be burnt down without Necessity, after having first plundered the Houses. He likewise adds Cruelty to Devastation; Witness the Hospital for Orphans at Zell, in which the greatest Part of the Children were burnt, and those who attempted to escape the Flames, by leaping out at the Windows, perished by the Fall; and all this though we made no Motion towards the City either Yesterday or the Day before, and consequently the Enemy could not have the least Pretence for such barbarous Excesses. They also burnt down Yesterday all the Farm-Houses and Buildings belonging to the King's Sheep-Walks, after having first entirely plundered them, without paying the least Regard to Prince Ferdinand's Representations to Marshal Richelieu."

Hamburgh, Nov. 29. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, perceiving that the French were in Motion to attack him, thought fit to invest Harbourg, and brought before it a Train of Artillery, upon which the French quitted the Town, and retired into the Castle.

Ronnebourg, near Harbourgh, Nov. 29. The Inhabitants of Harbourg are in a most deplorable Situation. The French Garrison have carried into the Castle with them, contrary to all Custom on the like Occasions, several Women and Children, and amongst them the Countess of Schulembourg, notwithstanding their Assurances to protect her, and leave her at Liberty to retire. M. Perreuse even threatens to set Fire to the Town.

Versailles, Nov. 30. M. de la Motte's Squadron, consisting of 17 Men of War, is safely arrived at Brest from Louisbourg, without meeting one English Man of War in it's Passage.

Paris, Dec. 5. They write from Morlaix, that three of the King's Ships from Martinico have entered Brest, with an English Man of War of 50 Guns, which they took in their Passage.

Madrid, Dec. 13. The Court has sent Orders to the Commanders at the several Sea-Ports of this Kingdom, for all the Sailors belonging to his Majesty's Ships to repair on board by the 15th of March at least.

Berlin (Capital of *Prussia*) *Dec.* 27. We had a solemn Thanksgiving in all our Churches on Christmas-Day, for the Taking of Breslau. The King has conferred the Government of Breslau on Lieutenant General de Forcade; and appointed, for the present, Major Zeist, to command in his Place.

Paris, Dec. 30. We have just learnt that the French have taken Madrass, one of the strongest Settlements that the English have in the East-Indies. But this wants Confirmation.

Hague, Dec. 30. The Castle of Harbourg capitulated Yesterday. The Garrison is not to serve during the War against his Majesty, but has been permitted to go out with all the Honours of War. The Cannon, Ammunition, &c. are to be delivered to the King's Commissaries to be named for that Purpose.

Hague, Jan. 3. Extracts of two Letters which are just come to Hand, one dated from the Head Quarters of the Hanoverians, at Ulzen, December 26, and the other from a French Officer, dated Zell, December 29; the Report of the former is as follows:

"After having staid several Days in Sight of the Enemy, who had retired with Precipitation behind the Aller, and broke down the Bridge of Zell, behind which City they entrenched themselves up to the Chin, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, considering, as the Troops suffered much by the Rigour of the Season, has thought fit to march to this Place, in order to canton them.

"It was Yesterday in the Morning that the Army began to move this Way, after having offered the Enemy an Opportunity to give us Battle, which they did not chuse to do. All that they did was only causing us to be observed, during our March, by some Detachments of Light Troops, who never dared to break in upon us: Nay, a Body of 5 or 600 Cavalry, Dragoons and Hussars, having advanced towards this Place Yesterday, ran away at the Approach of 300 Dragoons.

"The Sequel will quickly shew you whether we are desirous of coming to Blows with the Enemy: In the mean Time nothing has passed between the two Armies but what I have just related, which is strictly true."

The French Officer's Letter runs thus:

"Marshal Richelieu having received his Reinforcements, made, between the 20th and 24th, the proper Dispositions for attacking the Army of the Allies, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. The 24th, in the Night, the French Army crossed the Aller, on several Bridges. The Divisions on the Left met with very few Obstacles in the Villages that covered the Right of the Enemy's Army. The Center found their Camp abandoned, and the Enemy retreated so hastily, that it was impossible to overtake them; only three Light Troops were ordered to pursue them. The 26th we made 500 of them Prisoners, and killed and wounded as many as their hasty Retreat would allow us to come up with. We did not lose above 20 Men in the Pursuit. We have taken many Waggons full of Baggage and Provisions. The same Evening the Volunteers of Flanders carried off from the Enemy 120 Horses, and many Waggons laden with Equipages and Provisions.

"The Marshal was back at Zell the 25th in the Evening, and has fixed his Head Quarters there. The Enemy marched 24 Hours successively in their Retreat, and took the Rout of Lunenburgh.

"Letters of the 29th, mention nothing but that the Enemy continued retiring. We owe this Success to the Marshal, who, by his prudent Dispositions, hindered Prince Ferdinand from attacking him before his Army was assembled, and obliged him to march back as soon as it was possible.

LONDON, *December* 10.

It is said that the whole Venture of the Canada Trade, for one Year, was on board the Bien Acquis Man of War, taken by the Sheerness, Captain Graves, computed to be worth at least 200,000 l. on account of the very great Demand within a few Years past of that fashionable Commodity, Fur, which has risen greatly in its Price of late.

The Land-Tax for the ensuing Year will be Four Shillings in the Pound.

The Hanoverians are superior in Number to Marshal Richelieu, who is retiring from them in a Panic.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 8.

"Last Night arrived his Majesty's Ship the Newark, Admiral Holbourne, alone; but she not being as yet come up to Spithead, cannot learn what is become of the Rest of his Squadron. The Wind being North, it is thought the Ships for Plymouth and the Bay are sailed from St. Helen's.

"The Dorsetshire Man of War, building here, will be launched next Week. Remain Admiral Knowles, &c."

FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Counsellor at Law, is appointed Governor and Captain General of New-Jersey.

December 13. The Government have received Offers to the Amount of Six Millions Sterling, which is about Three Millions more than is wanted.

Portsmouth, Dec. 15. This Day arrived the Ramillies, Sir Edward Hawke, the Royal George, Admiral Boscawen, the Neptune, Royal William, Barfleur, Namure, and Pallas Men of War, from a Cruize.

Remain at Portsmouth, Admiral Boscawen, with upwards of 50 Ships and Sloops of War, most of whom we hear are waiting for Orders to proceed to North-America, under the Command of the Admirals Boscawen and Sir Charles Hardy.

Lord George Sackville, we learn, is immediately ordered to North-America, we suppose not without a Reinforcement to the Forces already there; and that he is to embark on board the Fleet at Portsmouth.

The truly Heroic King of Prussia, since the 6th of last May, has fought the following Battles, viz.

1. The Battle of Kienberg, commanded by the Duke of Bevern.
2. The Battle of Prague, commanded by the King in Person.
3. The Battle of Collin, commanded by the King in Person.
4. The Battle fought against the Russians, by Marshal Lehwald.
5. The Battle of Rosbach, commanded by the King in Person.
6. The Battle of Breslau, commanded by the Duke of Bevern.
7. The Battle of Neumarck, commanded by the King in Person.

The above are general Engagements, besides the Siege of Prague, and great Numbers of Skirmishes.—The Consequence of this last Engagement will be, in all Probability, the entire Evacuation of Silesia, by the Austrians.

Private Letters from Holland by Yesterday's Mail, advise, that the French have passed the Weser, and are retiring out of Hanover as fast as they can.

It is currently reported that his Royal Highness Prince Edward will go as a Volunteer under the King of Prussia early in the Spring, and his Field Equipage is preparing with all Expedition.

Orders are given out for eight Men of War to be victualled with all Expedition for the East-Indies, to relieve the Admirals Pococke and Watson.

December

December 30. The Pomona, a French Frigate, lately arrived at Portsmouth from Brest, that brought several of the Officers and Sailors of the Tilbury, which was wrecked in America, the Captain of the Victory Privateer of London, and many other English Prisoners; who all report, that there is a very great Mortality at Brest among the Seamen lately arrived in the Fleet from Louisburg. A Gentleman of that Place, in a Letter dated the 10th Instant, wrote to his Brother, now a Prisoner at Plymouth, speaks of it as follows: "A great Number of sick People are arrived in the Squadron, and there is a great Mortality among them; insomuch that the King's Hospital, those of the City, and of La Recouvrance, the Churches of the Jesuits, Carmelites, Seven Saints, Capuchins, Notre Dame, the Two Congregations, and La Chapelle du Cimitierre, are all filled with the Sick. And he concludes thus; "My dear Brother, the greatest Misery in the World reigns now at Brest."

We are informed that a Quadruple Alliance is concluded between England, Prussia, Denmark and Holland; in Consequence of which the two latter will immediately join their Forces in the Common Cause against France, Austria, Russia, and Spain too, if the latter chuses to strengthen the Popish League.

Yesterday Morning, at Three o'Clock, one of his Majesty's Messengers came over London Bridge, with some Dispatches from his Majesty's Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

We are assured this Messenger brings Advice, that there has been an Engagement between the Hanoverians and French, and that after a very bloody Engagement the French were entirely defeated.

The Letters from Hamburgh mention, that the French had burnt and sunk 40 Barges in the Weser, belonging to Bremen, and carried it so far as not to suffer the Bargemen to come on Shore, by which Cruelty they all perished either by Fire or Water.

Letters from Lisbon mention of a Plan being approved upon by his Most Faithful Majesty, for rebuilding that City with all Expedition.

It is said the Reinforcement of Troops intended for America will be 7000, and that Three General Officers are going over with them.

There are now upwards of 700 Persons employed in making Arms; some Hundred Stands purchased of the Dutch being found very defective.

A Commission is made out for Colonel Abercrombie for Lieutenant General, and he is to command in the Room of Lord Loudoun.

We are assured that Orders are sent to the Play-Houses, not to perform till after the Interment of the Princess Caroline.

Portsmouth, December 27. Yesterday arrived at Spithead the Chichester Man of War, of 70 Guns, and brought in with her a French Man of War, called Le Bien Acquis, Capt. M'Cartney, of 28 Twelve, and 2 Six-Pounders, with 300 Men, taken by the Sheerness Man of War, of 24 Guns. She was homeward bound from Louisburg, and and came out with several other Ships; and when taken, there were two more of our Men of War in Sight.

January 10. Private Letters by the Dutch Mail of Saturday last, from Breslau, say, that Schweidnitz had surrendered to the Prussians, and that the King of Prussia took it by Stratagem.

Letter to an eminent Hamburgh Merchant, which was dated at Breslau after the Surrender of that City to the Prussians, expressly says, that the Austrians had evacuated Schweidnitz, after plundering it of every Thing that was valuable, and taking with them the Cannon, Provisions, warlike Stores, and stripping the Inhabitants, whom they left almost destitute of Victuals and Clothes.

It is reported that General Keith had defeated General Marshall, and that the few Men General Marshall had left, fled with him to Prague.

Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, dated Jan. 8.

Advice is arrived here, that Commodore Keppel, in the Torbay of 80 Guns, and Captain Wheeler, in the Ilis of 70 Guns, have taken in the Bay a large French Ship from the South Seas, immensely rich, and sent her into Plymouth. Out of the Number of Transports that are lying here, Forty of them are ordered to be got ready for Sea on the first Notice."

Some private Letters by the last Flanders Mail say that the Chevalier de St. George is dead.

The Troops intended for North-America, have received Orders to be ready to march on the first Notice.

Six Men of War are getting ready to sail for the Bay, in order to join the Sixteen left on the French Coast by Admiral Hawke.

The Troops quartered at Winchester, Southampton and Ramsey, are ordered to begin their March from those Places the 13th, in order to make Room for the Troops going to America.

There are Letters in Town from Spain, which bring an Account of the great Armaments which were making there, and that every Thing appears to be Preparations for War; it is likewise said, that an Embargo is laid on all English Vessels in the Ports of Spain.

Edinburgh, Jan. 3. We are informed by a Letter from Cork, that the additional Companies for the Highland Battalions, were all embarked on the 19th ult. and ready to sail for America, under Convoy of the Hampshire Man of War.

BOSTON, *February* 27.

We hear from Rhode-Island, that last Week died there, greatly lamented, the Honourable WILLIAM GREEN, Esq; Governor of that Colony.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 9.

By Capt. Cobourn, from St. Christophers, we have Advice, that Commodore Moore, in the Cambridge, and the Buckingham, belonging to the Squadron under his Command, had destroyed a Fort at Martinico of 18 Guns; that he had sunk three Privateers, and taken one; that when he sailed it was said they were blocking up Fort St. Pierre's, and that some other Ships of War were ordered to their Assistance. His Majesty's Ships on that Station are, 1 of 80 Guns; 1 of 74; 1 of 64; 3 of 50; 1 of 40; 2 of 20 Guns, and 4 Sloops.

Last Night Captain Brown, from Carthagena, came up to Town. He informs us, that while he was there, a French Privateer came in, and brought Advice, that Admiral Coates fell in with a French Fleet, bound for Hispaniola from Old France, took twelve Merchantmen, and drove two Frigates ashore.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 16.

We are informed by the latest Letters from *London*, That Lord *Loudoun*, Lord *Hay*, General *Webb*, and Col. *Provoſt*, are ordered immediately Home: That Lord *Loudoun* has lost his Regiment at Home, and the *Royal Americans*: That Lord *George Sackville* is Chief on the Command to the Eastward, General *Abercrombie* to command in Chief on the Continent: That Colonels *Stanwix*, *Forbes*, *Howe*, *Whitemore*, and *Lascelles*, are made Brigadier-Generals; Col. *Monckton* to have the Second Battalion; *Gage*, *Burton*, *Haviland*, *Boquet*, and another whose Name is forgot, are made Colonels; Col. *Broadstreet* is made Quarter-Master-General, and to Rank as a Lieutenant-Colonel. Expedition to *Crown-Point* is postponed: That an Account of 30 Sail of *French West-India* Ships, Insured in *England* from 60 to 75 *per Cent.* 17 of them are brought into the Port of *Bristol*. Since the Turn of Affairs in *Silesia* and *Hanover*, all Thoughts of Peace are taken away for some Time. The Armament for *North-America* is to be from 6 to 10,000 Men. The King of *Prussia* is returning to *Lower Saxony*, to head the Army commanded by Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, and is to be made a Knight of the Garter.

Our General Assembly is to meet here again, on Thursday next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*, NONE.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Swan, Henry Hammond, for Antigua;
Schooner Anson, Henry Costin, for Ditto;
Sloop Neptune, Richard Boone, for Bermudas;
Brig Sea Flower, James Cole, for Barbados;
Schooner Sharpe Packet, Ben. North, for N. York;
Sloop Mary, David Tyler, for Virginia;
Schooner Industry, John Birstall, for Bristol;
Schooner West-River, J. Crockett, for Barbados.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Three following TRACTS of LAND (formerly mortgaged to Mr. *Robert Swan* by *Aaron Lynn*, late of *Somerset* County) lying on *Broad-Creek* at the Head of *Nanticoke* River, *viz.*

Walbrook, containing 260 Acres.
Carter's Lott, 100 Acres.
Aaron's Folly, 150 Acres.

Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either of said Tracts, may apply to JOHN SPRY in *Annapolis*, or ROBERT COUPER, Attorney in Fact for *Robert Swan*.

JONATHAN RAWLINGS,

At the House lately kept by John Gonner *and* Anthony Smith, *about Seven Miles from* London-Town, *leading to* Calvert *and* St. Mary's *Counties, and the nearest Way to* Upper-Marlborough *from* Annapolis,

STILL keeps TAVERN, where all Gentlemen Travellers may be well accommodated, and meet with good Entertainment and Usage, from *Their humble Servant*,

JONATHAN RAWLINGS.

BARTHOLOMEW BROMLY,

At MOUNT-PLEASANT *on* Patuxent *River, Three Miles from* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, *and Eleven from* LONDON-TOWN,

HATH provided a convenient BOAT for keeping FERRY. All Persons that favour him with Custom, may depend on a speedy Passage.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, called *Griffith's Park*, lying in *Frederick* County, between the Upper and Lower Falls of *Patowmack* River, near the Mouth of Capt. *John's* Creek, containing, by Patent, 500 Acres. It is a Body of choice Land, and very conveniently situated.

Likewise a Tract of Land, lying in *Cæcil* County, called *Augustus's Defiance*, containing, by Patent, 138 Acres.

For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to *Robert Peters* at *Bladensburg*, or *John Brown* at the Head of *Bohemia*.

LOST by the Subscriber on the 31st of *January* last, a SILVER WATCH, in *Baltimore-Town* in *Baltimore* County, in the Street near the public Wharff, made by W. KIPLING, LONDON, No. 2783. She had a Silver Seal hanging to a double ribb'd Ribbon, green on one Side, and white on the other, with W S in a Cypher. Whoever discovers the said Watch, and secures it so as the Subscriber may have it again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Current Money Reward, paid by the Subscriber living in *Baltimore* County.

WILLIAM SAVORY.

N. B. Watch-makers are desired to stop it, if offered to be mended or sold.

Prince-George's County, *Dec.* 31, 1757.

WHEREAS *Anne*, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, without any just Cause, of her own Accord, Eloped from him, and taken with her all her Wearing Apparel, a fine Pair of *English* Cotton Curtains, a Chintz Counterpane, a Callico Ditto, two Pillow Cases, three Diaper Napkins, a large Diaper Table-Cloth, five Yards of fine Country Cotton, and a Side Saddle and Housing; and hath since her Elopement received several small Sums of Money due to the Subscriber, and taken up Goods of several Merchants on his Account: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons not to credit her on his Account, for he will not pay any Debts by her contracted.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

THERE is at the Plantation of *James M'Dowell*, in *Turky-Point-Neck*, in *Cæcil* County, a small Black trotting Mare, with a short Tail, about 12 Years old, branded on the near Thigh thus —.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Michael Scott*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Horse, about 12½ Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, but no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Richard Croxall*, on the *Garrison Ridge* in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a Black pacing Horse, shod before, has several Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Shoulder I C.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Angell Ifrello*, on the *Garrison Ridge* in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a large Dark Bay Horse, about 14 Hands 2½ Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock P D.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raising the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15s. each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, *viz.*

Prizes.		Value.		Amount.
1	of	100 £.	is	100 £.
2	of	75	are	150
4	of	50	are	200
8	of	25	are	200
12	of	15	are	180
20	of	10	are	200
30	of	5	are	150
125	of	2	are	250
1000	of	1:2:6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize				6
1 last Drawn, Ditto,		- -		4
1204 Prizes,		Amounting to		2565
2796 Blanks.		Sum raised £.		435 for above Uses.
4000 Tickets at 15s. each, make				3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 *l.* is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 *per Cent.*) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in *Annapolis*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, *viz.* Messieurs *John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham*, and *Bennett Chew*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the *Maryland* GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in *England*.

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Westall Ridgley*, living near *Kittockton Mountain* in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Black Gelding, with a small Star in his Face, has several Saddle Spots, his near hind Foot white, and is branded on the off Thigh with something like this W.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be Sold together or separately,

THE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in *Calvert* County: The one called *Hard Travel*, at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called *Harwood*, lying at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond.

B. TASKER.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Twelfth of April *next, at* QUEEN-ANNE, *on* Patuxent *River, or, if it should rain that Day, the next fair Day after,*

A CHOICE Parcel of SLAVES, belonging to *Thomas Bladen*, Esq; removed from his Plantation in *Baltimore* County; amongst which are Six Men, the oldest not exceeding 36 Years. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock, and continue till all are Sold.

B. TASKER, junior.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Walker*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as Strays, a Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock with O, appears to be about 4 Years old; and a Sorrel Colt, neither branded nor dock'd, appears to be about 2 Years old.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

March 2, 1758.

STRAYED or Stolen, about 6 Weeks ago, from the Plantation of the Reverend Mr. *John MacPherson*, at *New-Port*, in *Charles* County, a small Light Bay Mare, has a small Star in her Forehead, a ridge Mane not lately trimm'd, branded on the near Buttock F X P or something like it.

Whoever brings her to the Plantation of Mr. *Robert Gill*, senior, at *New-Port*, shall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward. 3

RAN away on the 25th Day of *July*, 1756, from the Subscriber, living at the Mouth of *Conocacheague*, a Mulatto Servant Man, and a White Servant Woman.

The Mulatto's Name is *Isaac Cromwell*, about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, well-set, can talk *Dutch* as well as *English*, and pretends, where-ever he comes, to be married to the White Servant Woman, by whom he has had one Daughter named *Susanna*, about 5 or 6 Years old, which they took with them when they went away.

The Woman's Name is *Anne Green*, an *English* Woman, about 40 Years of Age, is of a middle Stature, but pretty thick, she is marked with the Small-Pox, has dark colour'd Hair, and commonly walks with her Hands on her Hips. She acknowledges the said Mulatto to be her Husband, and went with him about 6 Years ago into the *Jerseys*.

The said Servants were some Time ago in *Baltimore* County, but I am informed they are now removed, and gone, as is supposed, either over the Bay, or else to the Northward.

Any Person securing the said Servants, so as the Subscriber may get them again, shall receive Five Pounds for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them; or bringing them to the Subscriber, shall receive the aforesaid Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS CRESAP.

If they should happen to be taken up, Notice is desired to be given to *Jonas Green*. X 4

WHEREAS a yellow Slave, well-set, with short cut Hair, near 5 Feet high, about 24 Years old, by Name *Toby*, and is a Weaver by Trade, absconded from his Mistress on Sunday Morning the 12th of *February* Instant, and took with him all his Cloaths, *viz.* a Duroy Coat, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, a Country Cloth Pair of Breeches, a long Pair of Ditto, and a Linen Cap; (the Coat and the Cap it is supposed he wears); he had a Pair of Brass Buckles in his Shoes, one of which is broke; he speaks good *English*, and is very smooth in his Speech; his Eyes much like an *Indian's*; his Lips very thick, and in his other Features much like a Negro. It is supposed he will make for the Eastern Shore, as he has before attempted it. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living upon *St. Clement's* Bay, in *St. Mary's* County, shall receive the Sum of Ten Shillings, over and above what the Law allows, if taken out of *St. Mary's* County. 4 MARY LEE.

Charles County, *New-Port*, *Feb.* 14, 1758.

THE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. *John Winter*, and do not immediately pay off their respective Ballances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. *Andrew Buchanan*, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. *Buchanan* for Payment. 4 ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has received a Letter from Mr. *William Perkins*, Merchant in *London*, dated the 14th of *November* last, acquainting him, he had Chartered Two Ships, *viz.* the *Tryton*, Capt. *Watson*, to Load in *Patapsco* River, and the *Tryton*, Capt. *Wilkins*, to Load in *Patuxent* River; And those who favour him with their Tobacco by them, are to observe, that Insurance is made, which will be inserted in their Bills of Loading, not exceeding Six Pounds *per* Hogshead, clear of all Deductions. The Ships being now arrived, and lying in the Mouth of *Patuxent* River, will repair to their respective Moorings the first fair Wind. I have in the abovementioned Letter, Advice of the *Duke*, Capt. *Maitland*, who Loaded in *Patuxent* River last Year, being founder'd at Sea on her Voyage to *London*, in a violent Gale of Wind; but the Captain and Ship's Company, with the Letters, were saved; and that every Shipper on board said Vessel will receive their Insurances ordered, of which Mr. *Perkins* informs me he shall, by the first Opportunity, render them an Account.

HENRY CARROLL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 5 Beam, and 3 and 2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, *&c. &c.* Enquire of the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

CHOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

STRAYED from *Lower-Marlborough* the second of *January* last, a Brown Horse, between 12 and 13 Hands high, about 5 Years old, paces slow, and trots and gallops, has a short Switch Tail, a small white Spot in his Forehead, is branded, but with what can't be remembered, and had a Pair of Shoes taken off just before he was lost. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS JONES.

HORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses.

THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said *Pecker* intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good *English* BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep.

T. PECKER.

JUST IMPORTED from *BRISTOL*, *And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store at* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH *and* PIG-POINT,

A PARCEL of *WELCH* COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, *&c. &c. &c.*

STEPHEN WEST.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 280 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the *Round-Bay* near the *Vine-Yard*, on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, *&c.* For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Lancelot Jacques*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.